

**Amendments to the Claims**

1. (Withdrawn) A method of forming an organic light emitting diode comprising the steps of:

- providing a substrate comprising a first electrode for injection of charge carriers of a first type
- forming a charge transporting layer by depositing onto the substrate a charge transporting material for transporting charge carriers of the first type, the charge transporting material being soluble in a solvent;
- treating the charge transporting layer to render it insoluble in the solvent;
- forming an electroluminescent layer by depositing onto the charge transporting layer a composition comprising the solvent, a phosphorescent material, and a host material; and
- depositing onto the electroluminescent layer a second electrode for injection of charge carriers of a second type.

2. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 1 wherein the first electrode is an anode; the second electrode is a cathode; the charge carriers of the first type are holes; and the charge carriers of the second type are electrons.

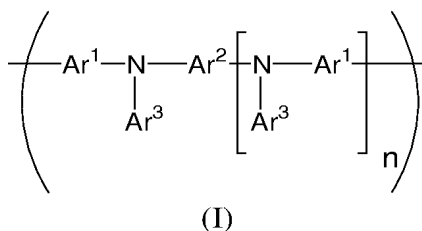
3. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 1 wherein the charge transporting material comprises a cross-linkable material and treating comprises subjecting the charge transporting layer to heat or electromagnetic radiation in order to cross-link the charge transporting material

4. (Withdrawn) method according to claim 1 wherein the charge transporting layer is substantially free of cross-linkable groups and treating comprises subjecting the charge transporting layer to heat.

5. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 1 wherein the charge transporting material is a polymer.

6. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 5 wherein the polymer comprises an optionally substituted triarylamine repeat unit.

7. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 6 wherein the triarylamine repeat unit comprises an optionally substituted repeat unit of formula (I):



wherein each Ar<sup>1</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup> and Ar<sup>3</sup> is the same or different and independently represents optionally substituted aryl; and n is 0 or 1.

8. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 5 wherein the polymer comprises a repeat unit selected from optionally substituted fluorene, indenofluorene, spirofluorene, and phenylene.

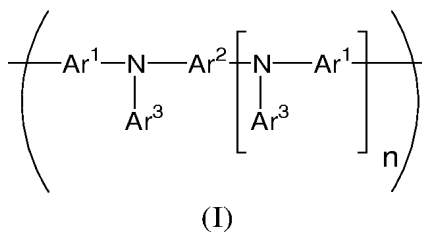
9. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 1 wherein the phosphorescent material is a metal complex.

10. (Canceled)

11. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 10 wherein the host polymer comprises a repeat unit as defined in claim 7.

12. (Withdrawn) An organic light emitting diode obtainable by the method according to claim 1.

13. (Original) An organic light emitting diode comprising, in sequence, an anode; a hole transporting layer; an electroluminescent layer comprising a phosphorescent material and a host material; and a cathode, wherein the hole transporting layer is a polymer comprising an optionally substituted repeat unit of formula (I):



wherein each Ar<sup>1</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup> and Ar<sup>3</sup> is the same or different and independently represents optionally substituted aryl; and n is 0 or 1.

14. (Previously presented) An organic light emitting diode according to claim 13 wherein the polymer comprises a repeat unit selected from optionally substituted fluorene, indenofluorene, spirofluorene, and phenylene.

15. (Previously presented) An organic light emitting diode according to claim 13 wherein a hole injecting layer comprising a conductive organic material is located between the anode and the hole transporting layer.

16. (Previously presented) An organic light emitting diode according to claim 13 wherein the phosphorescent material is a metal complex.

17. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 10 wherein the host polymer comprises a repeat unit as defined in claim 8.

18. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 1 wherein the charge transporting material is a copolymer.

19. (New) An organic light emitting diode according to claim 13, wherein the hole-transporting layer is crosslinked.

20. (New) An organic light emitting diode according to claim 13, wherein the host material is a polymer.

21. (New) An organic light emitting diode according to claim 20, wherein the phosphorescent material is provided as a repeat unit, sidechain substituent or end group of the host polymer.